N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all per of the County of New York, notice is MATERS, late of the of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all gas-having ciains against SARUEL a. WATERS, late of the having ciains against SARUEL a. WATERS, late of the of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers of, to the mbouriber, at the office of Wallace E. Cadwell, ed, to the mbouriber, at the office York, on to before the E. Walletreet, in the City of New York, on to before the E. Walletreet, in the City of New York, on to before the day of April next.—Dated New York, the first day of Oc-day of April next.—Dated New York, the first day of Oc-day of April next.—Dated New York, the first day of Oc-day of April next.—Dated New York, the first day of Oc-

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of mer having claims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with wouchers thereof we. York, deceased, to present the some of Ilthus, and 14th, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day, in the City of New York, the twenty-second day of Domeset. — Dated New York, the twenty-second day of Domber, 1557.

ABRAHAM CUMMINOR.

Executor.

UPREME COURT, Albany County.-MARY

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM BRUNNER, Plaintiffs, against JOSIAH HOLMES, SILAS N. HOLMES, WILLIAM M. WHITNEY, WILLIAM I. RWIN, C. K. GUNN and C. H. LOCKE, Defordants—Summons for money demand on contract (Corn not ser.) To each of the above-mamed Defendants, except WILLIAM M. WHITNEY: You are hereby runmoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the City Hall in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 195 Broadway in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the oad complaint swithin the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take ludgment against you for the sum of Three Handred and Seventy Dollars, with interest from the Sixt day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, headed the cost of this action—Dated Jamery 14 1888.

CLARK & CORNWALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in said city, on the 25th day.

E lawfw F No. 195 Broadway.

e complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk

e City and County of New-York, in said city, on the 25th day

broary, 1858.

CLARK & CORNWALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FROM VENEZUELA .- By the arrival of the bark Venus, Capt. Atkinson, we have received advices from Curacoa to February 14. There are some rumors in Venezuela of a revolution in favor of Gen. Baez.

By an arrival from St. Domingo on the 13th, Bsez still held his own against Santa Anna, and is supplied with provisions, etc., in abundance from Curacoa. He has purchased a number of Curacoa schooners, and has converted them into men-of-war.

A "ROYAL" Typo .- According to an ancient usage in Prussia, all the Princes of the royal family must learn a trade. It is stated that the Prince Frederic William, just married to the Princess Royal of England, learned the trade of a compositor in the printing office of Mr. Hauel, at Berlin.

BURNING OF A STEAMBOAT .- On the evening of the 4th inst, the R. I. Lockwood was totally consumed by fire at New-Albany, Ind. She was owned in St. Louis, and was entirely new, steam having been got up that day for the first time. Her value was about

THE FLORIDA WAR .- The Florida Sentinel an THE FLORIDA WAR.—The Formal Scatter and anomalies that Gov. Perry has authorized Dr. G. Troupe Maxwell of Tallehasee, to raise a company of meanted volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States, for another six months' campaign against the Indians, and that he has accepted the commession. The Scating says: We learn from The Peninsular of the 30th ult., that three Indians were remission of the 30th uit., that three Indians were captured by Capte. Sparkman's, Lesley's, Carter's and Bulloch's companies under the command of the former, in their late hunt in the Big Cypress. The Indians captured were a warrior, squaw and child. The squaw claims to be the wife of Assinwa; says that the child is hers; was willing for it to be taken; and says that when she gets able she will bring in the rest of her child're.

From a letter to the editor of The Home Companion, we learn that the warrior referred to above has in-formed the volunteers of the whereabouts of Sam Jones and Billy Bowlegs, and says that the latter is almost rendy to surrender. He would treat if he could see a white flag. Sam Jones and five others will die before they will consent to leave the country, but the others, being greatly distressed for want of provisions, which have been destroyed, are willing to give up, and

which have been destroyed, are wining to give up, and
go where they can enjoy peace again.

The following is also from The Scatinel:

"The foreign Indian delegation, under charge of
Major Rector, will commence operations as soon as
practicable. Meantinge, in accordance with instructions from Washingtion, the troops will be withdrawn
from the immediate vicinity of Bowlegs' followers, but
kept stationed in the country adjacent, for a sufficient
time to demonstrate the efficiency or fallacy of this
pacific movement. White flags will be raised at all
eccupied poets."

LARE SUPERIOR MISING.—The Ontonagon Macrosays that at the Norwich mine they are now working with but 17 miners, on the tribute system. They raised from the 1st of November to the last of February 161 tuns. The amount of copper raised during the past year was 75 tuns 1,418 pounds. The yield of the product for 1857 was 77 per cent pure copper.

RATHECAU ACCIDENT.—We learn that two brakes men were killed on the L. M. & C. Railroad last night, between Dayton and this city. One of the men belonged to a passerger train and the other to a lumber train. Is both instances the accident was occasioned by the platforms being eleptry, the men failing between the care.

[Columbus Fact.

FRANCE

THE RULE OF THE PRETORIANS.

PARIS, Feb. 22, 1858. "When is Gérard the hon-killer to be named Minister of Public Instruction !" Such is the cant phrase current in the faubourge of Paris since the appointment of Gen. Espinasse of Dobrudja memory as Minister of the Interior and Public Safety. In Russia, it is well known, a general of cavalry presides over the Holy Synod. Why not Espinasse over the French Home-Ministry, since France has become the home of Pretorians only! By such apparent incongruities the rule of the naked sword is proclaimed in most unmistakable terms, and Bonaparte wants France to clearly understand that the imperial rule does rest not on her will but on 600,000 bayonets. Hence the Pretorian addresses cut out by the colonels of the different regiments, after a pattern supplied from the Tuileries-addresses in which the slightest allusion to the socalled "will of the people" is anxiously shunned; hence the parceling out of France into five pashalics; hence the transformation of the Home-Ministry into an appendage of the Army. Here the change is not to stop. About 60 prefects are said to be on the eve of being disgraced, and to be replaced, for the most part, by military men. Prefectorial administration is to devolve upon half-pay colonels and lieutenant-colonels. The antogonism between

and lieutenant-colonels. The antogonism between the Army and the population is to be organized as the guarantee of "Public Safety," viz: the safety of the hero of Satory and his dynasty.

A great modern historian has told us that, disguise the fact as you like, France, since the days of the Great Revolution, has been always disposed of by the army. There have certainly ruled different classes under the Empire, the Restoration, Louis Philippe, and the Republic of 1848. Under the first the peasantry, the offspring of the revolution of 1789, predominated; under the second, the great landed property; under the third, the bourgeoisie; landed property; under the third, the bourgeoisie; and the last, not in the intention of its founders but in fact, proved an abortive attempt at dividing dominion in equal shares among the men of the legiti-mate monarchy and the men of the monarchy of July. Still, all these regimes rested alike on the army. Has not even the Constitution of the Republic of 1848 been elaborated and proclaimed under a state of siege—that is, the rule of the bayonet! Was that Republic not personated by Gen. Cavaignac? Was that Republic not personated by Gen.
[1848, and again saved in June, 1849, to be simally
dropped by the same army in December, 1851?
What then forms the novelty in the regime now
openly inaugurated by Louis Bonaparte? That he
rules by the instrumentality of the army? So did
all his predecessors since the days of Thermidor. Yet, if in all the bygone epochs the ruling class, the Yet, it in all the bygone epochs the ruling class, the ascendency of which corresponded to a specific development of French society, rested its ultima ratio against its adversaries upon the army, it was nevertheless a specific social interest that predominated. Under the second Empire the interest of the army itself is to predominate. The army is no longer to maintain the rule of one part of the people over another part of the people. The army is to maintain its own rule, personated by its own dynasty, over the French people in general.

It is to represent the State in antagonism to the society. It must not be imagined that Bonaparte is not aware of the dangerous character of the experiment has tries. In receleining himself the chief of

ment he tries. In proclaiming himself the chief of the Prætorians, he declares every Prætorian chief his competitor. His own partisans, with Gen. Vaillant at their head, demurred against the division of the French Army into five Marshalships, saying that if it was good for the cause of order, it was not so for that of the Empire, and would one day end in civil war. The treacheries of Napoleon's

end in civil war. The treacheries of Napoleon's Marshals, with Berthier at their head, were ransacked by the Palais Royal, which feels extremely vexed at the new turn of Imperial policy.

The future conduct of the five Marshals, who hate each other cordially, at a critical juncture, may be best judged from their past. Magnan betrayed Louis Philippe: Baraguay d'Hilliers betrayed Napoleon: Bosquet betrayed the Republic, to which he owed his advancement, and to the principles of which he is known to be partial. Castellane has which he is known to be partial. Castellane has not even awaited a real catastrophe to betray Louis not even awaited a real catastrophe to betray Louis
Bonaparte himself. During the Russian War a
telegraphic dispatch reached him to this
effect: "The Emperor is dead." He instantly drew up a proclamation in favor o
Henri V. and sent it to be printed. The Prefet
of Lyons had received the real dispatch, which ran
thus: "The Emperor of Russia is dead." The proclamation was hushed, but the story got abroad.

As to Canrobert, he may be an Imperialist, but then
he is but a fraction, and, above all, lacks the capability of being a whole number. The five Marshals bility of being a whole number. The five Marshale themselves, feeling the arduous task they were prevented him; he never said he did not intend to called upon to undertake besitated so considerably at accepting their respective commands that nothing ould be settled with their consent; which seeing Bonaparte wrote out himself the names of th separate destinations, gave the note to Mr. Fould to be filled up and sent to the Moniteur, and thus they were all gazetted at last, whether they would or not. Bonaparte, on the other hand, dared not com-plete his plan by Pelissier's nomination of Marshal-Of his pentarchy of Marshals, we may say what Prince Jerome Napoleon is stated to have answered to Fould, sent by Bonaparte to present his uncle with his nomination to the first place in the Council of Regency. After having declined the offer in most impolite terms, the ex-King of Westoffer in most impolite terms, the ex-King of Westphalia, as Paris gossip has it, bowed Mr. Fould
out with the words, "Da reste, your Council
"of Regency is so framed as for you all to
"have but one object; that, namely, of arresting
"each other as promptly as possible." We repeat that it is impossible to suppose Louis
Bonaparte ignorant of the dangers with which ha
new founded system is framely. But he has no new-fangled system is fraught. But he has no choice left. He understands his own situation and the impatience of French society to get rid of him and his Imperial mummeries. He knows that the different parties have recovered from their paralysis, and that the material basis of his stock-jobbitg regime has been blown up by the commercial earthquake. Consequently, he is not only preparing for war against French society, but loudly proclaims the fact. It tallies with his resolution to take up a warlike attitude against France that he confounds the most heterogenous parties. Thus, when Castaguae, in the Constitutionnel, denounced Mr. Villemain as a "provoker of hatred" to the Empire, and accused the Journal des Débats of "complicity" in the attentat "through its silence," this was at first considered to be an act of foolish zeal on the part of the man whom Guizot has described as the roi des drôles. Soon, however, it oozed out that the article had been imposed upon the Constitutionnel by Mr. Boulaud, the Minister of Public Instruction, who had himself corrected the proofs of it. This explanation, by the by, was given to Mr. De Lacy of the Débats by Mr. Mirés, the proprietor of the Constitutionnel, who did not choose to bear the respon-sibility of the article. The denunciation of alparties as his personal enemies enters, therefore, into the game of Benaparte. It forms part of his system. He tells them, in so many words, that he indulges no delusion as to the general aversion his rule is the subject of, but that he is ready to encounter it with grape and musketry.

ENGLAND.

A MAN WITH THREE STRINGS TO HIS BOW.

A MAN WITH THREE STRINGS TO HIS BOW.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Fire. 20.—Sittings at Nisi
Frins in London—Before Lord Chief Justice Cocksuss and
a Common Jury.

Appleton vs. Morse.

FREACH OF FROMISE OF MARKIAGE.

This was an action to recover damages for breach
of promise of marriage, and the defendant pleaded
that it had been agreed that the contract should be

rescinded.

Mr. Phinn, Q. C., and Mr. Pesrce appeared for the plaintiff, but the defendant did not appear either per-

onally or by counsel.

Mr. Phina said that the plaintiff, Mess Jane Apple tor, was the daughter of a tradesman of great respecta-bility, and she sued the defendant for damages for a most wanton breach of his promise to marry her. Cases of this kind presented an infinite variety of cases born. I am now 45 years aid. I believed to the things are series as born. I am now 45 years aid. I believed to the things are series as born. I am now 45 years aid. I believed to the things are series as born. I am now 45 years aid. I believed to the things are born. I am now 45 years aid. I believed to the things are born. I am now 45 years aid. I believed to the things are born. I am now 45 years aid. I believed to the things are born. I am now 45 years and the things are born. I am now 45 years and the things are born. I am now 45 years and the things are born. I be the things are born. I am now 45 years and the things are born. I be the things are bo

hind, but sometimes they called for very serious and grave reprehension; and he must say that he had hardly ever heard a case that called for more unqualified condemnation on the part of every one who hear! of the conduct of the defendant than this did. The defendant was a publican, keeping the Chester Arms, Bunhill row, and in the course of business he became acquainted with Mr. Forrester, who had married a sister of the plaintiff, and who was a collector for a brewer. The acquaintance between the plaintiff and defendant commenced early in last year, and he believed the introduction took place at an establishment that seemed favorable to introductions of this kind—the Crystal Palace; and the date was Good Friday. The defectdant was much smitten by the plaintiff's the Crystal Palace; and the date was Good Friday. The defendant was much smitten by the plaintiff's attractions, and proposed to visit her on the following Susslays. The introduction was on the lith of April, and matters progressed so rapidly that as early as the 18th of April a correspondence commenced, which he would not trouble them with in detail, as there were about forty letters; but he would read one or two of them.

would not trouble them with in detail, as there were about forty letters; but he would read one or two of them:

"London, May 14, 1837.

"My Dean Jane: By that name I feel I outht to address you. I am airsid I cannot accept your kind invitation to tea on Sunday afterneon, but I shall have infilite pleasure in being with you from 6 to 7 eclock, and have the satisfaction of spending a lew hours in your agreeable society. I got home safe and sound the other night, and at your sister's shutters rapped, but hav was in the arms of Moyus I, singhl, enjoying a sweet sleep. Regret it in I have not the pleasure of being so situated, but perhaps the day is not far distant. I hope may dear that you are enjoying good he ship, as this delightful weather must be fine in your part. Don't be curprised If you see some him morning to taste your hot hells and butter. [Lambter.] With my best respects to your horther, tell him the older for the theater next week will be safe.

Expecting to hear from you, I remain, my dear Jane.

"LoxDox, May 28, 1367.

"My Dear Jane: On Sunday much solace and comfort did your kind feeling and affectionate note convey to my heart, for which permit me to offer you my warmest and fondest thanks, particularly coming from the hand of a lady where one is fondly attached. I am now most happy to inform you, I am much better, and able to assist in my business a little. To-morrow (Wednesday) being the Derby day, I don't feel well enough for the bastle, but propose calling upon your niece in the Clapham road to-morrow derenous of image see many folks return. If you are not otherwise engaged I will meet you at your sister's. Mrs. For rester's, temorrow affermeon—asy 6 o'chock (not to tea). I hope my dear Jane, you are in good health and apirits. I have had a sharp bout of it. I compare myself to a mushroom, down at night and up in the morning. [Lond laughter.] Taking word from your note, I wish we were differently situated, that we may love and cherish each other in sickness and in health. With my warmest attac

and cherish each other in sickness and in health. With my warmest attachment and fondest love, I am yours.

"HOMAS MORSE."

"My Dear Jane: I have no doubt you consider my last very about, but I was so very late and unable to see my friend after I left you. I did not feel inclined to chance the tickets for the diner of yesterday, and considering the weather, I don't feel disappointed. To-morrow (Friday) being renerally a quiet day with us, I shall have much pleasure in seeing you here with your sister, or by yourself, to tea. I shall be at home at \$\frac{1}{2}\$, if that time will be convenient to you. You must not expect ceremonies in the house of a widower without the important piece of furniture, but I trust it is already manufactured and only requires a slight remove. [Lampher I I begin, now, my dear, to feel that after edgoing a delightful share of happiness for years and now living such an unsettled life makes one feel dejected, and such feelings must be removed. Is their such a party that can dou't! Yea. Trust you are well, as I am quite so. I remain, my dear Jane.

"Your very affectionately. THOMAS MORSE."

It was now necessary to detail to them a very serious feature of the case. While this tender corresport dence was going on this gentleman thought it proper to have a second string to his bow, and he made the acquaintance of a young lady named Wells. Miss Wells was a barmaid, and had gone to live with Mrs. Sandell, a publican. The defendant paid Miss Wells the most devotted attention, and divided his time between her and the plaintiff. But in the course of his acquaintance with Miss Wells he was introduced to Mrs. Sandell, her mistress, and on one occasion, on going into the cellar to mix her beer and gin, he made love to Mrs. Sandell, her mistress, and on one occasion, on going into the cellar to mix her beer and gin, he made love to Mrs. Sandell, her mistress, and on one occasion, on going into the cellar to mix her beer and gin, he made love to Mrs. Sandell, had after some months she had the honor to —at the same time, but, as usual on these occasions, the widow carried the day. [A laugh] The plaintiff was utterly ignorant of these proceedings, and the de-fendant's own barmaid disclosed the fatal secret that,

was atterly ignorant of these proceedings, and the de-fendant's own barmaid disclosed the fatal secret that, while Miss Wells was with him he frequently became terribly afraid lest the widow, Mrs. Sandell, should come in to supper. In September or October he told his barmaid that he was going to marry the present Mrs. Morse, and that wihout any remorse on his part. She expressed great surprise, and he said, "I have "found out that the widow has got a good deal more "money than Miss Appleton." Miss Appleton's for-tune was £1,000. Under these circumstances there was no alternative but to bring this action. Mrs. Sarah Forrester examined by Mr. Pearce—I ard my husband proposed to go to the Crystal Palace on Good Friday last, and told Mr. Morse so; he said, "If your sister (the plaintiff) goes I will make one of "the party." we sill went to the Palace, and after that the defendant frequently visited the plaintiff at my house; the defendant had seen my sister before, and asked me to make an appointment. He said he wished to be introduced to my sister, to become her husbard, and I introduced him on that footing, after that I had conversations with the defendant in refer-ence to his approaching marriage, and I saw the ring; Mr. Morse produced to medding-ring to me about that I had conversations with the defendant in reference to his approaching marriage, and I saw the ring; Mr. Morse produced the wedding-ring to me about June last; the ring was put into my hand to look at and I said I hoped my sister would not regret wearing it; he said, "If I did not think of getting a good wife "I should go and jump into the Thames." [A laugh.] On another occasion we were talking about getting married, and I said, "You are not like a young, giddy wines rechars you will be married unity."

manied, and I said, "You are not like a young, giddy
"man, perhaps you will be married quietly!"
The Lord Chief Justice—What is nis age!
Witness—About 45, I should say; he said, in answer, "Quite right; he paid his attentions to my sister down to October or November last, and visited her at my house, and I frequently accompanied her to his house; in October or November I heard of the marriage of the defendant with another lady.

The Lord Chief Justice—Was there any change in his manner toward your sister up to the time you heard of his marriage!

of his marriage ! Witness-He had not visited her so frequently; he

many her.

Mis-Jane Carr, examined by Mr. Phinn—In the early
part of last year I was living as barmaid with the detendant; be keeps a public house, No. 62 Bunhill-row,
St. Luke's; about Easter he said he had some friends St. Luke's; about Easter he said he had some friends coming that day; Miss Appleton and Mr. and Mrs. Forrester came; about a month after he showed me a ring, and he told me it was a wedding ring, and he intended to be merried to Miss Appleton; about two months after I went on a visit with him to Mr. and Mrs. Male, at Putney, and he told me when he came hone that he was going to be married to Miss Appleton; he gave directions the next morning to measure the room for a new carpet, and a ked me tell him what furniture he required, as Mrs. Morse was coming home; about Midsummer he mentioned Miss Wells to me; he said he had commenced a correspondence with Miss Wells, then living as barmaid at the Clothworkers' Arms. Arlington street, I-lington; he said she had Arms, Arlington street, Islington; he said she had £ 500; Mr. Thornett, her then master, married soon afterwards, and she left; he mentioned to me that he had gine to see Miss Wells at her new place, and that her mistress had asked him into the cellar to make up her mistress had asked him into the celtar to make up some gin and beer, which he did, leaving a man of the name of Good to play the amiable to Miss Wells during his absence. [A laugh]. He always gave me to understand that Miss Appleton was to be my future mistress: Miss Appleton and her sister used to call, and he always made an excuse to get them out of the way by seeing them into an oranibus in time to return and meet Mrs. Sandell; Mr. Morse and Mrs. Sandell would come in a call together; he showed me letters would come in a cab together; he showed me letters from Mrs. Sandell. [A laugh.] The Lord Chief Justice-You were his general con-

fidant?

Witness—About the 15th of October, he said he was going to get married to Mrs. Sandell: I expressed my surprise, and asked him what Miss Appleton, would say: he laughed, and said that the widow had the most money, and old fools were at all times the worst of fools. [Laughter.]

The Lord Chief Justice supposed the old fool was Mrs. Sandell. What age was Miss Appleton!

Witness—About 44; Mrs. Sandell was about 50; he discharged me, telling me he was married to Mrs. Sandell.

Sandell.

Mr.Charles Perry, examined by Mr. Pearce—About Easter 1 had a conversation as to defendant's marriage; he mentioned Miss Appleton: afterward, he said he had gone to visit a young lady of the name of Wells, having formerly known her, and there became acquainted with Mrs. Sandell; he said he spoke to Mrs. Sandell, who said, "I suppose you are a a publican?" and he said he was; she then asked him to go de wn and look at her stock and at things in the cellar fa laugh! I told him I thought it was not a very good. d wn and look at her stock and at things in the centre [a laugh]: I told him I thought it was not a very good opening [loud laughter]: he said that Mrs. Sandell had got £ 4,000 and some odd hundreds for her house, and that she had £ 190 or £119 a year coming in, beside, from property; he has since introduced me to Mrs. Sandell as Mrs. Morse: at one time Mr. Morse communicated to me as to disposing of his business in Burhill row; his lease was for thirty years unexpired, and was worth £700; at one time he was doing a very good business, but when he took up with this scheme or getting a wife, he neylected business, [A laugh.] of getting a wife, he neglected business. [A laugh.]
The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence, and the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.
Damages, £300 (\$1,500).

A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN LIVERPOOL.

From The Liverpeol Albies.

In Saturday afternoon a poor fugitive slave, who arrived three weeks ago at Liverpool, from New-Oranas, stowed away in the hold of a cotton ship, was brought to this office. The following is his own plain unvarnished tale, taken down as the narrative

from his lipe:
My name is Tom Wilson. I arrived here in a ship Metropolie, Captain Foster. I am slave

was under him for the space of seven years. Before then I belonged to Colonel Barr, of Woodford, Miss. There I had a wife and three children, beside thaving had another child, which died. I was sold by auction by Major Bairds, auctioneer, for \$2,500, and was taken down to New-Orleans, away from my wife and children, and I haven't seen them since. Shortly after I got there Mr. Fastman's overseer, Burke, commenced to ill-use me. I didn't understand tying the cotton; it was new to me, and I was awkward, so I was flogged. They need to the me down across a cotton bale, and give me 200 or 300 with a leather strap. I am marked with the whip from the anklebone to the crown of my head. Some years before I was sold from Mississippi, the overseer there, because I resisted punishment once, cut my right arm across the muscle, and then had it stitched up. He did that, as he said, to weaken me, because after I had been in New-Orleans, I ran into the woods. I was followed by Burke and a pack of bloodhounds into the Baddenrush Swamp. The dogs soon cought me. They tore my legs and body with their testh. Here are the marks yet. (As he spoke he turned up his trowsers' legging, and exposed formidable seams, extending up the cast and above the knee-joint.) Burke, he continued, rode up to me with his gun, and shot me in the hip with fourteen buckshot, which can be seen and examined at any time. The dogs continued to pin me with their teeth. After that I knew nothing about what they did to me for about a week. When I got a little strong they burned my back with a red-hot iror, and my legs with spirits turpentine, to punish me for escaping. They put an iron collar round my neck, which I wore for eight months, beside two irons, one on each leg. After that I was watched very closely; but one night, about a week after Christmas, I ran away and nid myself under the sawdust, in a saw-mill pit, below New-Orleans. I was Christmas, I ran away and hid myself under the saw-dust, in a saw-mill pit, below New-Orleans. I was followed by Burke, the overseer, and the dogs, but they did not find me. I crept out and ran away, for more safety, to the great salt-water lake, behind New-Orleans, secreting myself under the bushes and vines. There are alligators in the lake, and as I waded up to the knees in the water, the alligators followed me, conting and hellowing, and trying to get me. I had gunting and belowing, and trying to get me. I had several times to climb up the trees to escape them, but I felt-rafer among the alligators than among the white men. In the morning, at 4 o'clock, I went down to the wharf. On the road I came across some white men. In the morning, at 4 o'clock, I'went down to the wharf. On the road I came across some of the nen who were out wa'ching for me, with guns and dogs. It was just getting light. I began to whistle and sing, and walked close by them, and they paid no attention to me. When I got down to the wharf some of the colored crew of the American cotton ship Metropolis took me on board, and hid me away among the bales. One of the colored men split on me, and there was a search for me that day, but they cid not find me, and I trembled to think I should be taken back and totured. I was frightened, too, for colored men who had befriended me. I was kept out of the sight of the white men, and Capt. Foster did not know anything about it until after the men had been paid off at Liverpool. I remained hid from a week after Christmas until about three weeks ago, when the ship came here. During the time I was secreted I was kept alive by the colored men, who had been so good to me. They brought me something to eat and drik kevery night. When I first landed here I was frightened at every white man I passed, and I hid myself about where I could, and begged at night for bread. I was afraid I should be taken into slavery again. I did not know I could not be a slave here."

With regard to the future, poor "Tom Wilson" said he would be very glad of a fireman's place on board a coasting steamer. When in slavery, in America, he had been hired out as a fireman en one of the lake steamers. He said he could do that work very well and could stand any amount of heat.

lake steamers. He said he could do that work very well, and could stand any amount of hear. We are induced to believe that the foregoing narra-tive, which reads like a lost chapter of "Uncle Tom's

From The London Times, Feb. 24.
Though nothing worth speaking of in the way Though nothing worth speaking of in the way of work has been done shout the Leviathan, a very great deal has been perfected, and we believe the arrangements are being made for her final completing her fittings, putting on board stores, &c., and making her in all respects ready for sea, will not exceed £120,000, and the time required to do this will certainly not extend beyond the month of July. Four months is extend to the property of the pro tend beyond the month of July. Four months is es-timated as being the ut nest time necessary to fit her, but circumstances have arisen, such as the company being obliged to give up possession of the yard at Millwall, which may occasion hindrances that will probably delay her completion till the time we have stated. In order to insure the work being done in the thortest space of time, and at the lowest rate consist-ent with good workmanship, it has been desided to

chortest space of time, and at the lowest rate consistent with good workmanship, it has been decided to subdivide what remains to be done about the vessel among several contractors.

No less than ton anchors are now required to hold the menster vessel at her present moorings—five at the stem and five at the stem, and each with length of cable attached varying from 40 to 100 fathoms. When first atchored in the river, eight sufficed to hold her, but during half a gale which blew shortly after her launch, see dragged at the stem in such a manter as to swing more into the tide-way, and require two of Trotman's largest patent anchors in addition to the others, since which she has been brought up effectually, and now apparently nothing short of a hurricate would be sufficient to move her. As the up electronicy, and now apparently nothing short of a hurricate would be sufficient to move her. As the fittings of the ship progress, a pair of powerful shears will be fitted on deck for the purpose of hoisting in the iron of the masts, the intermediate shaft, heavy bests, standing rigging, and other portions of her equipment which are too ponderous to raise by ordi-nary means.

The mast are at present being made an are adversely been con-pleted, though of course they will not be put together until they are actually on board. Tuere are to be six masts in all—three square-rigged, and three rigged with fore-and-aft sails. All these masts will be composed of plates of wrought from one inch in thickness, and riveted together in the same manner as the sides of the ship, or a steam boiler of the strongest description. They will vary in hight from 130 to 170 feet from the keel to the truck, each will be three feet four inches in diameter at the deck, and each will weigh from thirty to forty tuns, exclusive of yards or rigging. Each mast rests in a square column of plate iron which reaches direct from the keel to the upper deck and is tiveted and built into all of the successive deck, and is riveted and built into all of the successive decks through which it passes. In case of it eyer be-coning necessary to cut away the masts, at the base of them all, at about three feet above the deck, will be fixed a peculiar apparatus, which, working by means of a powerful screw, is made to compress two sides of the masts together in such a manner as to completely crush them in, and let the masts fall over the sides in mediately.

As, however, all the masts will be staved by the

As, however, all the masts will be staved by the usual standing rigging, which in the case of the Leviathan will be ail of wire rope and of the most massive kind, other precautions have to be taken in order to get rid of the masts when necessary. To effect this, then, all the shrouds and stays are fastened at the ence through iron rings in such a manner that, as far as any exertion of strength or skill is concerned, a single n an would be sufficient to cast losse all the fastenings of each mast in five minutes, though until the rings are exceed the sides might be torn from the ship before they would yield an inch. All the main and to mast yards of the square rigged masts will be also of iron plates. The main yard will be 130 feet also of iron plates. The main yard will be 130 feet lorg, or about 40 feet lorger than the mainyard of our largest line of battle ships, about four times the strength of any mainyard yet constructed, and several ture ng. fer than if it was made of wood, as is usually

The company are about to remove their plant and materials to another yard on the Surrey side of the river, and all the works at Millwall are in the chaotic state which usually portends a change of location. We believe no attempt will be made to draw out any of the many hundred piles driven into the earth for one purpose or another during the course of the Isunch. More with a view of satisfying scruples on the change in the change one or is unch. More with a view of satisfying scrupies on this subject than with any other object, some one or two have been "extracted," but the efforts required to draw them involved such heavy labor that the wages of the workmen employed amounted to more than double the value of the piles themselves. They will therefore be suffered to remain where they are only saving off the uppermost parts level with the earth.

In one portion of the yard the men are employed In one portion of the yard the men are employed sight and day in turning the monstrous intermediate shaft for the paddle-engines. This shaft is probably, for its size, the finest specimen of forged iron that has ever been produced at any works. It was made at Glasgow, and in the rough weighed some thirty-four turs. This is the third that has been fouged for the paddle-engines of the Leviathan. In both the former times when the considered and most completed. paddle-engines of the Leviathan. In both the former ones, when the manufacture was almost completed, such flaws were discovered in their substance as made them worthless; and from the immense size of the sheft, and the neerssity for its being of the most perfect strength and solidity throughout, considerable in alety was at one time entertained as to the possibility of getting one made at all in time for the starting of the vestiment Autumns. All doubts have, however, been set at rest by the arrival of the present shaft, which is now being completed in the turning lathe.

With regard to the future of the Levisthan, there

With regard to the future of the Levistnan, there rerhaps no question more frequently asked by the ublic than that of where she is to be docked in case of her wanting repairs or her bottom requiring clean public than that of where she is to be docked in case of her wanting repairs or her bottom requiring clean ing. This question has, however, we are give to say, been satisfactorily decided, though not quite as a release state docking her. There are some do as, we besieve in Liverpool, which are long enough to take in the Levintien if their entrances were only wide in proportion, but as they all fall in this latter important.

particular, the great vessel, when she wants cleaning, will have to be gridironed, as the screw colliers are—that is, run aground on rows of piles laid along theriver's side for the purpose, and the tide of course will leave her dry at each low water.

A spot has been chosen for this purpose in the Mersey, between Woodside and Birkenhead, and to this

sey, between Woodside and Birkenhead, and to this place the Levisthan will be taken as often as she needs repairs or cleaning. It is almost a pity, however, that no "gridiron" of sufficient length could be formed or made in the Thames, or in any other river in the kingdom but the Mersey, which is one of the most rapid and dangerous, and in which, we should think, the Levisthan, even with all the aid which Trotman's archore either her, must run more or less of risk archors give her, must run more or less of risk either in pavigating or staying at anchor.

RESURRECTIONISTS IN CANADA.

From The Toronto Globe, March 2 On Sunday afternoon, an incident occurred at the Montreal General Hospital which, for a considerable time, caused the greatest excitement, and which has drawn forth general condennation since it became

drawn forth general condennation since it became known.

It appears that about eleven weeks ago, a Mrs. Ann Spillen, aged about 67 years, and said to be the widow of a Captain Spillen of her Majesty's Forty-third Regiment, who died in Canadain 1843 or '44, was admitted ento the Montreal General Hospital, laboring under cancer. The lady lingered about three weeks, and died on Friday last.

On Sunday, about 3 o'clock in the evening, her friends, accompanied by a hearse and some twenty sleight, came to the hespital to convey her remains to the burying ground. Before removing the coffin, however, some of the bystanders expressed a wish to see the corpse, and the desire was granted with much difficulty; when the lid of the coffin was removed, what was the astonishment and consternation of the deceased lady's friends when, instead of beholding the body, nothing met their gaze except two large logs of maple wood!

The truth at once flashed upon all present: the body.

The truth at once flashed upon all present; the body had been removed for purposes too easily divined, and in order to deceive the lady afriends the body-snatchers had resorted to the detestible artifice of placing in the ceffin legs of wood of almost equal density with the

coffis legs of wood of almost equal density with the corpse.

The alarm soon became general, and the intelligence spread outside with astounding rapidity. Large clowds gathered about the hospital, and the excitement was intense. Many of the mob, worked up to a pitch of desperation, called upon the others to make an assault upon the building, and there is scarcely any doubt but the most dangerous consequences would have been the ultimate result of this appeal, had not a Mr. Jameson pacified the infuniated bystanders by assuring them that he would procure a magistrate's warrant to search for the body. He acted up to the same to search for the body. He acted up to the coal magistrates, was pointedly refused. Auticipating that the hospital might suffer when the mob heard of his want of success, he requested Mr. Jodoin, Acting Mayor, to send up a body of police. This was complied with, and for a while the violence of the mob was held in check.

About ten o'clock in the evening, however, the excitement began to manifest itself again, and it was proposed by several of the most exasperated to wreck the hospital; this proposition was nearly being carried into effect when a person appeared among the mob stating that a note had been left at the house of the Rev. Mr. Sykes, in St. Lawrence, Main street—(this was the clergyman who had attended her during her illness and another to the same effect at the house of the Nr. Sykes, in St. Lawrence, Main street—(this was the clergyman who had attended her during her illness and another to the same effect at the house of the Nr. Sykes, in St. Lawrence, Main street—(this was the clergyman who had attended her during her illness and another to the same effect at the house of the Nr. Sykes, in St. Lawrence, Main street—(this was the clergyman who had attended her during her illness and many possess effectively, and much blotted:

"The bedy of Mrs. Spilen will be found at the corner of St. Catherine and Gny streets, lot No. 612 inside the fence, where the friends may possess themeleye

A number of persons having set out on the melan-choly errand, the body of the lady was discovered in a field near the corner of Guy and St. Catherine a field near the corner of Guy and St. Catherine streets; it was in a state of complete nudity, and with heartlers and criminal carelesness seemed to have been tessed over the ferce, as it was found close to the paling, and in a position which led to the inference that it had been deposited there in a hurry. When the mob were informed that the b-dy had been recovered they seemed to be somewhat astonished; but in a short time after returned peaceably to their respective houres.

Snow-Snor Races at Montreal.—Among the Winter sports of Canada, The Montreal Pilot of the 25th nit, gives the following account of the annual races of the Montreal Shoe Club, at Ouinet's Race-Course, near Mile-End:

"The day was rather cold, yet notwithstanding this at least a thousand persons were present to witness the feats of speed in this manly and exhibit arting exercise. The grand stand was filled with ladies, and of the Stewards' stand we noticed Sir William Eye Commander of the Forces, with his staff. The first race was a distance of four miles, and nine Indians from Caugh nawaga entered for it. The start was good, and for a considerable distance the same position was maintained. The first mile was accomplished in six minutes twenty second; the second in eight tion was maintained. The first mile was accomplished in six minutes twenty-two second; the second in eight minutes twenty-two seconds; the third in nine minute thirty seconds; the fourth was exciting, the contes being very close. The Indian who came in victor during the three previous miles, and for a long distance on the fourth, was the third, but, when within hair a mile of the stand, he made a dash, and took the lead, which he kept, and came in some ten yards ahead of the second Indian, and fifteen ahead of the third. The last mile occupied but seven minutes and ten seconds, and the four miles were accomplished in thirty one minutes twenty-two seconds.

hurdes; the prize being ten donars. In practicus, it was a most exciting struggle—the first hurdle was leaf almost simultaneous by all the competiers, but between the first burdle and the second, distances were charged, Mr. Brown keeping first, followed by Mr. Murrsy, who fell while clearing the third hurdle, and the Indian who wes following having trodden on his snow shoe. He was up in an instant, however, but Mr. Brown was now leading, and in spite of Mr. Murray's efforts came it first.

"The most exciting race of the day then took place. It was for the Club Cup. For this race there entered Messis. Coffin, Barnston, Brown and Rintoni. The start was good, and Indian file was kept for the first half-rule, when Mr. Barnston took the lead, followed by Mr. Coffin. On passing the stand (completing the first mile) Mr. Barnston still had the lead, followed by Mr. Ceffin, then Mr. Brown, Mr. Rintoul heing last. Just siter passing, Mr. Brown gave up. This same distance was kept during three quarters of the second mile, when Mr. Coffin made a dash and This same distance was kept during three quarters of the second mile, when Mr. Coffin made a dash and esme up with Mr. Barnston. A desperate struggle for the supremacy then took place, but when within twenty yards of the winning post, Mr. Barnston gave up exhausted, and Mr. Coffin came in first, and was presented within the cup."

FIRE AND SAD LOSS OF LIFE. On the night of the Fire and Sad Loss of Live.—On the night of the 23d ult, a fire occurred at Newbern, N. C., destroying five buildings, two of which belonged to the estate of Copt. Outten, and another occupied by Mr. Thos. J. Marshall. The latter gentleman was awakened, and found himself nearly suffocated by smoke, and the lower portion of the building in flames. He instantly jumped out of the upper story 'window, and endeavored to precure a ladder to rescue his family, but was unable to find one at the moment. The Union says: "Despairing of saving them in this way, and being almost frantic, he returned to his house, which was then almost entirely in flames, and shouted to his wife to throw the children to him from the window and being almost frantic, he returned to his house, what was then almost entirely in flames, and shouted to his wife to throw the children to him from the window and then jump out herself; but as the words were uttered he heard her screams below stairs. Rushing in through the fire and smoke he found her lying on the floor, where she had fallen, overcome by fright and sufficient, and totally unable to account for the manner in which she had descended the stairs, as they were really a complete sheet of flume. On reaching the street Mrs. M. stated that one of her children (an infant about six months old) was on the floor where she was found, when some one rushed in and rescued it, not, however, without its having sustained very serious, and, we fear, fatal injury. Another effort was now made to save the other children, but, alsa, too atte. The ladder was quickly ascended by the frantic father, who attempted to effect an entrance, but when the windows were opened nothing but a complete mass father, who attempted to enect an entrance, but when the windows were opened nothing but a complete mass of fire and smake met his agorizing gaze, entirely pre-cluding the possibility of his entering the room or of his children being alive. It was then that hope forms children being anve. It was then test nope for-sork the bosoms of the unfortunate parents, and they realized the terrible and heart-reading fact that their children had perished. They were both boys, one in his 5th and the other in his 3d year. The other child subsequently died from the effects of the fire."

LIBERTY IN GERMANY .- Our review of Otto Ludwig Henthers. "English Poets from Chancer to Ten-syeen, with a German Translation," has been the cause of a press law-suit before a German court of justice. Herr Fritzsche, editor of the Dresdener Volkezeitung, had noticed our article in a recent number of his paper, quoting at the same time the following passage from it: "It is pleasant to see the English Muse visiting the prisons. It is one of her noblest missions. She is the Muse of the Free, and it

FROM A SALT LAKE LADY SAIST .- The Providence Journal has seen a letter from one of the Mormon women at Salt Lake City, written to her daughter in this vicinity. She describes her situation there as very comfortable, and writes with full confidence of the security of the Saints under the protection of the prophet; she scouts the idea that they can be harmed by the

curity of the Saints under the protection of the prophet; she scouts the idea that they can be harmed by the United States troops. She says:

"I espect you have heard the loud talk of Unele Sam's great big army coming up to kill the saints. New, if you did but know how the saints rejoice at the folly of the poor Gentiles. There are about four thousand on the border of our Territory, with six hundred wagons, one naked mule to draw them, all the rest having died. The men are sitting in the saint about a hundred and fiften miles from us, living on three crackers a day, and three-quarters of a pound of they a work. Thus you see that the old prophet's words are fulfilled: "Whoever shall fight against Zion shall chase a thousand, and ten shall put ten thousand to fight. Zion is free; she is hid is one of the chambers of the Lard. We are a free people; we do not fear Uncle Sam's soldiers. We only fear our Father in Heaven. We are learning his commandmenta every day, from his prophet, and I am determined to heep them. If you were here, and could hear the prophet's voice as I do, and hear the lion of the Lord roar from the mountains, as I do, and know how near the sourge of the Lord is upon the Gentiles, you would thee to the mountains with haste. The time has come when the Lord has called all the elders home, and commanded them to bind up the law and seal the testimony. They are coming home as soon as possible. What comes next? The judgment, hail storm, thunder, lightning, pestilence, war, and they that will not take up the sword against their neigh for must fiee to Zion for safety. Will you come, oh! my dear children?"

There is much more of the same character. We have copied this to show the strength and character of

There is much more of the same character. We have copied this to show the strength and character of the delusion that prevails in Utah.

A SAD HONEYMOON .- Charles Albaugh was recently tried, convicted and sentenced in Cleveland, Ohio, fe robbing the mail. The Columbus (Ohio) Gazette,

robbing the mail. The Columbus (Ohio) Gazette, says:

"Charles Albaugh is only 20 years of age, and the events of the paet few months will fill an important chapter in his life's history. On Christmas day he eloped with his landlord's oaughter, a Mies German, in Lersinteenth year, went to Alexandria, Pa., and was married. An effort was made to keep the affair secret, but it was discovered by the girls parents, who were highly incensed at their daughter's impredence. On the 28th of January, Mr. Prentiss, the United States Mail Agent, arrested Albaugh upon a charge of robbing the mail. He was taken to Cleveland, tried, convicted and sentenced before the United States Court, and upon reaching Cardington, on his way to the Penitentiary, the young wife came aboard the cars to bid farewell to her convict husband. The meeting was a painfully affecting one. She begged him to keep up his spirits, to make a firm resolve to do his whole duty while in prison. She vowed to stick to him though all the rest of the world should forske him; for, said she, Charley, we are both young: we have years of happiness in store for us, and, when your time has expired, we can go to some other land where the offense will not be known, where we can live happily together, and earn an honest livelihood. The peor girl nerved herself to the task, and, as she wiped the tears away from the cheeks of her young husband, she never wimpered. The car was full of passengers, who witnessed the scene with tearful emotion. The conductor, who, at the request of the efficers, had kindly delayed a few moments, to give the young couple an opportunity of meeting each other, at last notified them that he could delay no longer, and the whistle gave notice that the cars were about starting. "Keep up your course like a man, other, at last notified them that he could delay no longer, and the whistle gave notice that the cars were about starting. "Keep up your courage like a man, Charley," said the fair heroine, and, as she kissed bis check, she turned to leave him; but, overpowered by her feelings, that she had thus far kept under control, she fell tainting in the arms of the bystanders, who carried her gently into the station-house, and the cars rolled over the rails with increased speed, to make up for the detention.

THE WINTER ABROAD.-The Winter appears to have been very severe in all parts of Europe. The

have been very severe in all parts of Europe. The papers by the Europa furnish the following items:

"In Scotland, a man on his way to his wedding was leet in the deep snow, and when found was frozen to death, within a mile of the residence of his bride. For the first time in the present century the river Po has been frozen over at Ferrara, in Italy, for some time, admitting the constant passage of man and beast. The unusual seventy of the Winter in that part of Italy has caused great mortality. Accounts from Asia Minor describe snowstorms, in one of which a Greak monastery was buried, and the five monks had to be accavated by the Turks. At Malta, the snow, which had not fallen since the Russian campaign of 1812, was some feet high, and accompanied with hall and tempests.

A letter dated Constantinople, February 3, says: "Snow has fallen, until yesterday, without any interruption for fifteen days. There has not been a Winter of equal severity for more than twenty years. The snow has extended to Smyrna and the adjacent district of Asia Minor, and even the Greek Islands are chethed with white—an appearance most unusual and remarkable. The payingtion with Odessa is entirely

thinty seconds; the fourth was exciting, the contessbeing very close. The Indian who came in victor during the three previous miles, and for a long distance on the fourth, was the third, but, when within half a mile of the stand, he made a dash, and took the lead, which he kept, and came in some ten yards ahead of the second Indian, and fifteen ahead of the third. The last mile occupied but seven minutes and ten seconds, and the four miles were accomplished in thirty one minutes twenty-two seconds.

"The next was a hurdle race over four three feet hurdles; the prize being ten dollars. Preparations for this race were made by six Whites and three Indians. very few are weather-tight."

> FIRE IN TROY .- The Troy Budget of March contains the following account of the destruction of the Bleach Works:

the Bleach Works:

"The alarm of fire about half past 8 o'clock this merning, was occasioned by the burning of the building known as the Bleach Works, situated on the Midville road, a short distance east of the bridge across the Prestenkill. The fire originated from a defect in the chinney. The works have not been in operation for a short time past. The building, which was a brick structure about 180 fect in length, was entirely gutted, and all the valuable machinery destroyed. The dry-house alone was saved. The property was owned by Michael & Yourtt, who also excited on the works. The property destroyed is insured to the amount of by Michael & Yourtt, who also carried on the works. The property destroyed is insured to the amount of \$25,000 in the following companies, which Mr. Y. believes will about cover the loss: Roger Williams, \$5,000; American, \$5,000; Merchants', \$5,000; Atlantic, \$5,000; Wastington, \$5,000; Manhattan, \$700. There was very little stock in the building, the principal portion of it having been removed some time since."

PARSON BROWNLOW ON GEN. WALKER AND IME
PRESIDENT.—When Walker was arrested, and held
to bail in the sum of \$2,000, to appear at the Federal
Court in New-Orleans, Col. Slatter, a rich old basheler in the city, went his bail. Slatter is the owner of
the City Hotel and the New-Orleans Arcade, two
houses which he rents for about \$40,000. He has
\$40,000 in the Nicaraguan enterprise, and has been
the friend of Walker all the time. Ex-Senator Soule,
also, has large investments in Central America, and
both these men went before Buchanan, with Walker,
and heard him promise Walker not to interrupt him
in his expedition. Walker demands his trial, and both
of these men will be witerseer, and will swear this in
the Federal Court. What a fix it will place the old
hypecrite in! It will place him where he stool thirtyfour years ago, in the affair of "bargain intrigue and
corruption," which he originated against Clay, backed
up by old George Kremer! It will show him up to
the world as a hypocrite, a two-faced and insincere
man and a gray-headed old demagogue!

It is a disgrace to any grocery-keeper to be detected
in such duplicity. It is unwerthy of a common blackleg; but how much more disgraceful to the President
of the United States! The testimony of these two
men will be believed throughout the State of Louisiana; and upon their testimony Walker will be acquitted by the Court, at the expense of Buchanas's
character.

[Knoaville Whig.

A PORELAIN NOSE.—A Boston paper notices that
a Dr. Codman of that city has made for a young lady
in that vicinity a porcelsin nose, to be worn with
spectacles, which is of the exact shape of the original
organ, and of a color like that of the ratural skin.
All this may be very creditable to the professional
skill of the Doctor, but a porcelain nose cannot be of
the slightest service to a woman, since it sannot be
unde "to turn up" under any provocation.

Approximants of the action of New York, vice
Leader of the court of the seader.

Harden sayters—New York.—David Stewart of Brooklyn,

APPOINIMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR—By ANG WILL
the advice and convent of the Senate.

Harrowstern Street.—New York.—Bead Stewart of Brooklyn,
Harrowskey Herman, Jacob L. Dodge of New York, wice
Owen W. Berman, Jacob L. Dodge of New York, wice Alex.

H. Shalte: Ameriah D. Barber of New York.

TRUSTERS OF SERAN'S FUND AND RUTHRAT.—Capt. Jormiah Britzes, respointed; Capt. George Corgesial, vice Capt.
Henry Russell; Capt. Sermed P. Poblinson, vice Capt. Garkon.
Croline: Capt. Related J. Thorn, vice Capt. Lumbert Suydam.

NOTARIES.—Wim. S. Elyof Reviym. Kings.—Stephien D. Lav.,
James G. Cooper, James H. Clark, Wim. A. Walker, Anni B.
Daverport, Potter J. Thomas, George R. Thompson, Cornellia

W. Brown, Frederick F Houghton, Feedor W. Runiger, T. H.
Weish, Brocklyn: Samuel M. Meeker, Williamsbrugh NiewVolk—John Hopper, Neivester Levy, Charles Augusta Ovision, Davis Per W. Frederick F. Hoogman, W. Howe, P. Williamsburgs, W. Howe, B. Frederick F. Hoogman, W. Howe, G. Martin, R. W. House, George W. McLean, Owen F. Westlan, Frankle, H. Dykers, John S. Rabberger, Berl, C. Levendier, Davil R. Jacker, Wm. Harry Authon, George T. Haws. Westchester, George A. Krandrech et Sing Sing, Ulter-Corneling H. Ver Grands J. Jack S. Trampbour, Kingston, Altany-Adam Values R. Jack S. Trampbour, Kingston, Altany-Adam Values R. Jack S. Trampbour, Kingston, Altany-Adam Values R. Marie R.